

The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905.

In the case of Dr. Osler, the chloroform should be applied without delay. No use waiting until the sixtieth birthday in his case.

During the year 1904 sugar to the value of \$114,000,000 was imported into the United States, while Florida, with proper development and industry could have grown the cane and manufactured every pound of it.

"It is forty years since the war and General Miles is not asking anything of the south. Let's forgive him and drop the subject of Fort Sumter," says the Birmingham Ledger. This appears to be about as sensible a view of the matter as could possibly be taken.

Washington society is intensely excited over a rumor that negroes will attend the inaugural ball in large numbers. Many negro women who have recently purchased gaudy costumes acknowledged that they were preparing to attend the ball and it is said that many tickets to the function have been procured by colored people.

The Apalachicola Times is one of the most persistent "boomers" in the state and not an issue appears that does not contain from two to a dozen paragraphs or articles praising the section surrounding Apalachicola. Here is a sample from the last issue of that paper: "The Times cannot build railroads, neither can it build and equip manufacturing enterprises. It can and does work to bring such enterprises here—enterprises that will benefit every man, woman and child in the country, either directly or indirectly. This is the most choice section of Florida and the opportunities are here for any man who takes time and pains to look around him. Be the prospector a capitalist of large means or one who has only a few hundred dollars to invest, he can find an opening here for his money, his brains and his skill."

The czar appears to be a very ordinary sort of fellow after all, if characteristic Russian proverbs express the true feeling of the Russian people. Following are a number which appeared in a recent issue of the Paris Figaro:

"The crown does not protect the czar from headache."
"Even the lungs of the czar cannot blow out the sun."
"The czar's back, too, would bleed if it were gashed with the knout."
"The czar even covered with boils is declared to be in good health."
"The czar's arm is long, but it cannot reach to heaven."
"Neither can the czar's vinegar make anything sweet."
"The hand of the czar, too, has only five fingers."
"The voice of the czar has an echo even when there are no mountains in the vicinity."
"It is not more difficult for Death to carry a fat czar than to carry a lean beggar."
"The tear in the eye of the czar costs this country many, many a handkerchief."
"What the czar cannot accomplish time can do."
"Even the czar's cow cannot bring anything else into the world but a calf."

THE COLORADO POLITICAL CONTEST.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal reviews the Peabody-Adams mix-up in the state of Colorado in the following manner:

Never in the history of political contests for office has the mountain labored so convulsively to bring forth only the ridiculous mouse as in the Peabody-Adams contest in Colorado.

When Peabody began his contest he and his followers led the people to believe that revelations of stupendous frauds in Denver would be made. The democrats with one accord denied the existence of false ballots, and carried into execution the remarkable act of unsealing ballot boxes before the investigating committee and causing the appearance of each voter to identify his ballot as it came from the box.

Peabody and his crew were forced to meet this wonderful testimony by

endeavoring to neutralize it with the evidence of handwriting experts, some of whom went so far as to testify that the voter identifying his own ballot by his own handwriting must be mistaken, as the handwriting on the ballot could not possibly be that of the man who wrote it.

While resorting to such absurd extremes in his effort to prove democratic frauds Peabody declined to cause the boxes in the coal mining districts to be unsealed. In those districts the republicans are accused of a substitution of boxes. Rather than make an attempt to refute an accusation, as the democrats did so successfully, Peabody prefers to let the charge remain unanswered.

In the face of conditions like these, the man still insists that Colorado's legislature will return him to the governor's seat. According to the Denver Rock Mountain News, a paper which has made every effort to treat this contest fairly, and to the best interests of Colorado's honor, candid admission was made by Peabody's managers that they did not have enough votes in the general assembly to seat Peabody.

But, with equal frankness, they boasted openly that when the time arrived for a vote on the contest they would have in line a sufficient number of recalcitrants to put Peabody back in the executive chair.

In the meantime the voters throughout the state are holding up the special legislative trains at various points long enough to prevent petitions requesting the legislature to continue Governor Adams in office.

The miners, too, contemplate mobilizing at least 15,000 strong in Denver. It would appear, even if Peabody's cause was a just one, that he would hesitate to push it under these circumstances; being trumped up and already held by the supreme court to be unjust, his audacity is recklessness personified, unless he has wilfully misrepresented the legislature, and is well aware that it will neither stultify nor disgrace itself by preposterous pretensions.

LACK OF INTEREST IN STATE MILITIA.

(Jacksonville Metropolis.)

It is very evident that there is a lack of interest in the State militia, as recent official inspections have shown. There has always been a certain influence in Florida against maintaining the organization, it being considered by these opponents as a useless expense. Those wishing to be members of the militia receive very poor encouragement, and finally become disgusted and drop out. There is, on the other hand, a very strong desire that the troops be maintained and kept up to the required standard. It is well known that there is no power like the military in an emergency to quell riot and mob violence and to restore and maintain civil order. The military stands as a safeguard to life and property, and it is very regretful to see the interest in the maintenance lagging so much.

Two of the oldest and finest organizations in the state have been ordered disbanded, because of the failure to show the required strength, numerically. These were the Peabody companies. The militia band in Jacksonville has also been ordered disbanded.

The ranks of the local militia on general inspection here Wednesday were not full, and most of those in ranks were young men born since the Civil War, and in all that assemblage of troops there was but one Civil War veteran present of the local command, and that was Maj. Jacob Gumbinger, of the Union army. This one veteran and young soldiers were matters of general comment, and it was conceded that those who had won fame and honor on the field had lost interest in military matters. It is now the sons of the Civil War veterans that comprise the military of the state, but it seems that they should have the encouragement and assistance of those old warriors in every way possible to make the young soldier more zealous in his military career.

It was remarked here Wednesday that the whole militia of the state was on the decline, and that unless something was done soon to revive interest therein that there would not be more than one well filled regiment within a year. The young men are willing and anxious to do their part, but they must have assistance and encouragement from their seniors. It is a fact well known to many that these militiamen risk their positions in business by their connection with commands. And it is on record that some

have lost their situations by attending to militia calls and duties, and it was said Wednesday that it required the most earnest pleading at times to get off a few hours to attend meetings of companies, and when assented to it was with such reluctance as to embarrass the young soldier.

The situation is one for the people and the legislature to remedy, and unless it is remedied there will be more disbandments, and only a fraction of the present commands left within a few months.

THE STATE CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM.

The Price Per Head.
The Ocala Banner says "the paramount issue in the lease of the convicts is not the amount of money to be derived from their hire, but it is their proper and humane treatment." Correct. But if we got all this at \$151 per head over a \$22,000 lease for the whole bunch, why wouldn't a \$200 a head lease get still better treatment. We understand a combination is being formed to offer this latter sum.—Lake City Index.

As to Humane Treatment.
The Recorder does not believe that the convicts are any more inhumanely treated when worked under the lease system than if worked directly by the State. Under the present system, of course, there will be cases of improper treatment at times, but a cruel guard working for the state is as apt to treat a prisoner improperly as one working for a lease. In either case the boss is working for a salary, and therefore moved by the same incentives.—Madison Recorder.

Those "Investigations."

Frank Walpole of the Manatee Record is opposed to the present convict lease system, and he is far from being alone in his opposition. Whether lessees are guilty or not of the brutality and inhumanity with which they are to be often charged, it seems to be a farce, a waste of time and money, to investigate the matter so far as learning the true facts and conditions existing in a convict camp are concerned. When investigation time rolls around conditions can be made to appear lovely and charming, and no convict will make the bed he lies on any harder than it is by swearing against the lessees' interests.—Gainesville Star.

A Blot on Civilization.
One of the most damnable outrageous systems ever foisted upon an intelligent citizenship is the present convict lease system.

It is a disgrace to the state of Florida and a blot on civilization.

It is but a few degrees removed from the system of savagery of the darkest and most benighted sections of Africa.

Admitting for the sake of argument that most of the lessees treat the convicts with a degree of humanity, and that the convicts are all guilty of the crimes of which they are charged, it is no reason why they should be put upon the block and sold to the highest bidder like a herd of cattle.

These men, although convicted of crimes, are none the less human beings and should be treated as such. The time has arrived when this system should be changed, and the Recorder trusts that the next legislature will see the barbarity of the present system and lose no time in wiping from the statutes such an inhuman and outrageous law.—Manatee Record.

The Journal Printed During February, 1905, a Total of

100,965 Copies
Or an Average of 4,207 Daily.

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of February, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

Feb. 1.... 4,050	Feb. 15.... 4,175
Feb. 2.... 4,050	Feb. 16.... 4,175
Feb. 3.... 4,050	Feb. 17.... 4,175
Feb. 4.... 4,050	Feb. 18.... 4,175
Feb. 5.... 4,250	Feb. 19.... 4,500
Feb. 6.... 4,100	Feb. 20.... 4,200
Feb. 7.... 4,100	Feb. 21.... 4,250
Feb. 8.... 4,125	Feb. 22.... 4,250
Feb. 9.... 4,125	Feb. 23.... 4,250
Feb. 10.... 4,155	Feb. 24.... 4,275
Feb. 11.... 4,350	Feb. 25.... 4,650
Feb. 12.... 4,175	Feb. 26.... 4,300
Feb. 13.... 4,175	Feb. 27.... 4,300
Feb. 14.... 4,175	Feb. 28.... 4,300

Total For Month100,965

The total 100,965 divided by 24 (the actual number of issues) shows the average number of copies printed per issue during the month to have been 4,207

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

HARRY R. SMITH,
Circulation Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of February, 1905.

J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

SHARP CRITICISM OF FLAGLER DIVORCE LAW.

Savannah News.

The full inquiry of the special law passed by the Florida legislature to enable Flagler to divorce his wife is now becoming apparent. Reports from New York are to the effect that the unfortunate woman whom he deserted through the medium of this law is now rapidly recovering and will probably be restored to her full rational faculties again. She will then be in the position of a wife who has been divorced without her knowledge, set aside through a law passed by a subservient state at the behest of her rich husband in order that he might marry a young woman.

No greater outrage was ever perpetrated than this abuse of legislative power in Florida. Some Florida papers and some Florida public men did not hesitate to express their disapproval, but the corporate control of the assembly was too great and the bill became a law but for one purpose—that of enabling the old millionaire to put aside his wife under due form of law. If a poor man had been situated as Flagler was the legislature would have scorned the idea of coming to his relief in this fashion, but before untold millions it bowed submission.

It is no wonder that Socialists rant about the undue power of wealth when they have such glaring instances of its mischievous influence as this one. If Mrs. Flagler, for she is Mrs. Flagler still, despite the miserable specially made to order Florida law, becomes fully restored to her right mind, it is certainly to be hoped that somehow the laws of the land will do her justice and lessen in as great a degree as possible the wrong inflicted upon her.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM STATE PAPERS.

New County Proposed.

John Cape returned this week from a trip to Lakeview. John says a petition is being circulated in the lower part of this county to be presented to the legislature at its next session asking for a new county, to be composed of a portion of this county. Bayard, Dade and DeSoto, with Fort Pierce as the county seat. Mr. Cape did not see the petition, but says he was told that it was being numerously signed. Mr. Cape says he also heard a rumor to the effect that a Mr. Ward was negotiating for a large body of land south of here, and that if he succeeds in purchasing it, will build a narrow gauge railroad from some point on the Sugar Belt railway to Fort Drum.—Kissimmee Gazette.

To Succeed Brown.

Editor Ocala Banner:
I notice with a great deal of pleasure the announcement in the Ocala Banner a few days ago of Mr. E. P. Thagard's name as successor to C. M. Brown for senator from this district. I have known Mr. Thagard for a number of years, in fact before he chose Florida as his home, and have never known aught but what would be to his advantage to have the people know. I have had considerable dealings with him in the tax collector's office of Marion county and have always found him courteous and obliging, willing to go out of the way of his official duty to serve his constituents. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and I believe the people of Marion and Sumter counties will do themselves an honor to have him represent them in the next session of the legislature. While I have nothing to say derogatory to any one whose name has been mentioned in connection with the senatorial candidacy, I say: Let's send Thagard.

ADMIRER.

The Convict System.
The accomplished editor of the DeFuniak Breeze waxes sarcastic over the convict question; but his "argument" would have been considerably more forcible had he not found it necessary to resort to misrepresentation to make out a case.

When our Walton county contemporary declares that it is claimed that "the lessees are actually paying more for the convicts than better free labor would cost them, simply for the sake of taking care of these offenders in a way that will benefit the state the most"—when the Breeze puts any such statement as this in the mouths of those it assumes to criticize, it simply takes a ground that has been taken by no one else.

If the sub-lessees pay more for convict labor than for free, it is not so much because it is "better," but because "it is there when they want it." And as for the "maudlin sympathy" for convicts, upon which the Breeze lays such stress, it is to be found only among those whose feelings for these offenders leads them to advocate the abolition of the lease system.

So far as the lessees are concerned, the proposition is purely a business one. The laborer who is best cared for will do the best work—an axiom, by the way, the Walton county authorities would do well to bear in mind.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

Should Encourage Broward.

Lee county should encourage Governor Broward in every way in his effort to drain the Everglades. It would mean much more to our county than even to Dade county, in which the greater part of the lands to be reclaimed lie. To permanently lower Lake Okechobee, which is the only possible way to reclaim the Everglades, would mean to remove the menace that now hangs over the upper Caloosahatchee valley from the great body of water lying above it. It would make safe for cultivation thousands of acres of the finest hammock and muck lands in the state stretching along both banks of our river from Fort Denard to Lake Hippochée.—Fort Meyers Press.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Florida—In Bankruptcy. In re Gray & Co.—Bankrupt.
The creditors of the above named bankrupt are hereby notified that on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1905, at 11 o'clock a. m., there will be a meeting of his creditors at the city hall in the city of Pensacola, Fla., in said district, for the purpose of declaring and directing the payment of a dividend of not less than 25 per cent upon all debts allowed prior to or on that date, and to transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting. Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 28, 1905. C. L. Shine, Referee in Bankruptcy.

In Escambia County Court, State of Florida—Louise Carmichael, Complainant, vs. Malcolm Carmichael—Defendant—Divorce.
Upon motion of Complainant—It is ordered that the defendant do, and he is, required to appear to the bill of complaint filed against him, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1905, and that this order be published once a week for eight (8) consecutive weeks in The Pensacola Journal.

Thus done and ordered, at Pensacola, on this 21st day of February, A. D. 1905. A. M. McMILLAN, Clerk.

Office of Board of County Commissioners, Escambia County Florida.
Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 15, 1905.
Notice is hereby given, that parties who have bills against the county have same in the hands of the clerk not later than the 5th day of each month. All bills received after that date will have to lay over until next meeting. By order of the board.
A. M. McMILLAN, Clerk County Commissioners.
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